

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.
COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow stout and fat, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all nasty taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 70 Cents.
COD LIVER OIL, GENUINE.

NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee its genuineness.

Per bottle, 75 Cents and 82.50.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 81.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 81. Per dozen 810.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Throat, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and 81.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 50 Cents.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, 10 1.00

B Vintage, superior quality, 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Cap, 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Cap, 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Cap, 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Cap, 7.50 0.75

C Mellow, Pale, Natural Sherry, White Cap, 10 1.00

D Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Cap, 10 1.10

E Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Cap, 12 1.10

F Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Cap, 14 1.25

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Cap, 4 0.40

B St. Estephe, Red Cap, 4.50 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Cap, 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Cap, 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Cap, 13 1.30

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Cap, 15 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Cap, 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Cap, 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap, 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Cap, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C Watson's Abolour-Glenorchy, Red Cap, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Cap, 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Cap, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Cap, 8 0.75

B John Jameson's, Fine Old, Green Cap, 10 1.00

C John Jameson's, Very Fine Old, Green Cap, 12 1.10

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Cap, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Cap, 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Cap, 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Cap, 12 1.00

Good Lecard Island, 25.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Heering's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Slegert's Angostura, Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

"THE EVIL THAT MEN DO."

HONGKONG has been, like England, France, and other countries, subjected at various times to well-meant attempts for the removal of the undoubted evils caused by that love of gambling which is so deep-rooted in human nature all over the world. As ROBERT BURNS remarked, "A man's a man for a' that," and he gambles just the same. It never yet has been found possible to prevent this universal frailty and all the efforts which have temporarily seemed most successful have, after a little while, utterly failed, so that practically the law soon becomes a dead letter. In England gambling is just as prevalent and just as pernicious in its effects as at Monte Carlo; the manner of the game may be more varied, but equally large amounts are won and lost, equally disastrous are the results to the morals of individuals and to commercial honesty, and equally frequent are the tragedies directly and indirectly caused by wanton indulgence in this fascinating vice.

The latest gaming legislation in Hongkong was a determined attempt on the part of Governor Sir G. W. P. Vaux to crush gambling of every description out of the Colony at all costs and with a ruthless and arrogant intolerance of everything and everybody. This movement was actually carried so far as to invade Chinese territory, the Hongkong Government modestly pointing out to the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang provinces that his under-strapper at Kowloon had left undone those things which he ought to have done, etc., and requesting that the Hongkong anti-gambling crusade should be enforced in the tributary state of China. At that point occurred the first check to this mad undertaking—the Viceroy simply befooled the Governor of Hongkong—and now we are on the eve of the second. The annual Hongkong race-meeting commences on Thursday, and then will come the tug of war in regard to this new Gaming Ordinance. Hitherto, under previous gambling laws the race-course has, per special favor of course, been always exempted from official interference—whether by the process known as "winking the other eye," or by some quibble about enclosures, being private, or by the merely nominal nature of penalties in such few cases as came before the police magistrate, or by some other device—anyhow, the fact remains that the Chinese populace has come through years of training to regard the three or four race days as an annual gambling carnival, during which *fan-tan*, *po-ssu*, *wei-ning*, *totalisator*, *sweep*, and every other form of gambling is permitted to Europeans and Chinese alike. Countless stalls have always been erected about Happy Valley and its purlieus, and everybody indulged in a modest flutter, without doing any harm either to themselves or to that very greatly vaunted bogle, public morality. That was "in past years; but now, the last Gaming Ordinance (which was apparently specially framed to include the Jockey Club's annual Saturnalia as well as the every-day gambling of the Chinese) and its irresistible force is to come into contact with the immovable body of human nature. People will gamble—they will have bets, and sweeps, and everything else; if they are not permitted by law, then they will bet and speculate without permission. The salient gentlemen who framed and forcibly passed the law referred to, have been exulting foolishly; they whacked the tambourine and shouted "Hallelujah" very loudly over their triumph; but it is no triumph. If our good friend and neighbour, Bishop Buxton will, as he puts it, "go to Happy Valley solely for the pure pleasure of seeing the ponies go round and round," he is certain to feel badly hurt; for he will see all around him that, in spite of the Hon. J. J. Kewick's advanced philanthropy, in spite of police, in spite of all the forces of innocent virtue, every man in the colony who wants to work up a little cheap excitement will gamble—99 out of 100, or rather 999 out of 1,000, of English, and Dutchers, and Chinese, and Indians, and Yankies—they will gamble just the same. Poor deluded Bishop!

Moral—Have your own way when you can, and when you can't, don't. This time the wicked, bad betting men can, and the good Government can't. So they might just as well own up frankly and come off. The best and fairest and most creditable course would be to repeal the Gambling Ordinance of 1891, already repealed unofficially by the mere fact that people gamble in spite of it, and will gamble more and more as they become more familiar with the law and its carriage-drives. Perhaps only a part of the law will be repealed, so that a white man may gamble and a Chinese may not, or *vice versa*, on Mr. Goodman's famous principle that "though the law cannot hit everybody, it can hit some; if it escape, that is no reason to let the 20th go also." There is at any rate that precedent for an undiluted racial preference in legislation. Or, again, perhaps it will be recognised as impossible for the Gambling Ordinance to be enforced during the race week; and it might be, even now, that the law will be saved from defeat and dishonour by being temporarily withdrawn (gratia) on the off-chance that it may find favour at the eleventh hour. If not, well—it doesn't matter. The law may live, or the law may die, but we'll gamble our modest "fiver" on the annual races just the same.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PEARL ROBBERY CASE.

LONDON February 13th.
Mrs. Osborne has been committed for trial under the double charge of perjury and larceny.

A NEW TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has decided to utilise to the utmost private steamers for the transport of troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE are glad to note from Chinese papers that the copper mines in Yunnan are being worked with great success.

WHEN the *Formosa*, Capt. T. Hall, left Amoy on the 13th instant the Russian cruiser *Mandurov* was at anchor there, as also the "Mutual" liner *Opash*.

THE Victoria Recreation Club intend holding a scratch four race on Saturday (27th inst.), the crews for which will be picked in the Gymnasium at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

THE Post and Money Order Offices will be closed at noon on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. The night box will be left open for posting purposes.

It is stated that Mr. J. T. H. Sample, the Inspector of Buildings, is about to go home, thereby leaving a comfortable berth open which Mr. John Hazeland is, we hear, about to fill.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dowdell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 14th inst. for Yokohama and Hongkong, and due at Yokohama on the 28th.

At an extraordinary meeting of licensing justices this morning, Messrs. Wise, Foxwood, Sharp, Lyall, and Bala, considered the application of a Hebrew gentleman named Copli Shapier, for a spirit licence at his coffee shop at 35, Praya Central.

THE Band of the 1st Shanghai L.I. will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:—
Overture "William Tell".....Rondel.
March "La Bascia".....Rondel.
Pavane "La Bascia".....Rondel.
Selection "The Merry Duet".....Rondel.
Valse "Little Sellers".....Covers.
Romance of the "Galley".....Covers.
Overture "The Merry Duet".....Rondel.
Gavotte "The Merry Duet".....Rondel.

THIS afternoon the circus procession was going round the town as usual with its band in full blast, and when nearing the vicinity of a certain wharf, one of the foreign men of war mistook the crowd for some visiting official coming off, as expected. All the big guns were ready loaded for the salutes; somebody pulled the string, and away they went and nobody found out until the bigwig got on board half an hour later, unharmed—and then there was a circus on that ship, you bet!

THE German gunboat *Ilitz* and the French cruiser *Instantant* arrived here from Shanghai this morning and saluted the port. Admirals by various descriptions visited each other, and more salutes were fired. By the way, this saluting business is rapidly becoming an intolerable nuisance owing to some of the foreign warships using much larger charges than is necessary. Some of the commanders seem bent on making a "bigger boom than the skipper of the other ship," quite regardless of the annoyance caused by such thoughtless conduct.

At the Magistrate's day a cattle-owner, named Tsang Han, was charged with having in his possession a diseased bullock, who he did not report but took away for slaughter as food, on February 14th, at Van-mat. He pleaded that it had been stamped, as satisfactory, but this was disproved. Mr. Liddle, an employee of a rival firm of cattle-owners, stated that the bullock was unfit for food and had died of its disease, and that prisoner must have known this was diseased. On this evidence the cattle-dealer was sentenced to a fine of \$20 or six weeks imprisonment.

A NATIVE contemporary says that the "Shanghai Helen" gave a dinner at Mr. Chang Su-ho's garden some days ago, at which a deputy of the Viceroy of Nanking, named Yu, was one of the principal guests. Our old acquaintance Mr. Yu Su-wei, whose photograph adorns the gallery of celebrities in the charge-room of the Hongkong Central Police Station, once more, the princely house, to run a *particuliere* at the forthcoming Hongkong races, is quite unworthy of credence. The honorable member for East Point has faults doubtless, but we honestly believe that he has never made a bet during his long racing career in China; and considering the active part he took both in the notorious Share Bill and the latest Gambling Ordinance, he would naturally be the last man in Hongkong to encourage or recognise any such infringement of the existing law.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary publishes the following telegram, dated Cheloo, 9th Feb. 11.30 a.m.:—"The *Albatros* *Seyd* has disappeared with the salvage crew on board. Eight Chinese were frozen to death in the blizzard on Sunday night." The *Albatros Seyd* left Shanghai for the north of Japan. It appears that in the gale on Sunday night the engineer, who was on the *Marie*, was unable to get back, and the *Albatros Seyd* sent her lifeboat for him. It was captured, and eight or nine Chinese were drowned. The *Albatros Seyd* then put to sea, and had not arrived at Cheloo up to yesterday morning. Later in the afternoon news was received that the boat returned safely to the wharf.

MESSRS. DODD, CARILL & Co. courteously inform us that the steamship *Moray*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Probolinggo on the 16th instant, and is due here on or about the 27th.

W. NO. HUK, of 181 Queen's Road West, was charged in the Police Court to-day with neglecting to report a case of small-pox in his house. Mr. McCallum, Sanitary Superintendent, stated that on February 11 he received notice from the police that there was a case of small-pox in the ground floor of prisoner's house. Three hours afterwards he received notice from the Registrar-General that the patient had died and the body was removed to the mortuary. Dr. Marquis testified that he examined the body and was of opinion that death resulted from small-pox which must have been recognisable six days before death. Prisoner said he reported the case on the 12th, when he learnt for the first time what it was. He was fined \$20.

On the 28th January a Marine Court found, officially, that the *Namchow* was a British steamer, that a vague number of hundreds of Chinese and 7 Europeans went down with her off Coochi Point on the 28th of that month and, *mirabile dictu*, that the "survivors" were saved. The preposterous, not to say insulting nature of the proceedings and utter disregard for the feelings of the relatives and friends of the deceased shown by those who brought their inquiry to an issue and thoroughly impotent conclusion was at once denounced and held up to ridicule in these columns, and we were now trying to forget the Government's attitude when last Saturday's *Gazette* announced coming along with the so-called finding (as a matter of fact the Court found out nothing) in conspicuous type on the front page! So the Government has taken a fortnight to consider whether or not it would be advisable to declare the proceedings null and void, and has concluded to "bracket it out." But the Board of Trade will have something to say about it in the sweet by and by, and then—

At the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon three were present: the Registrar-General (president), the Surveyor-General, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. N. J. Edr. The chief feature of interest was the Sanitary Inspector's report, which said that owing to the Chinese New Year most of the dwellings were in much better sanitary condition, as that period was the occasion of a grand annual wash. On the application of several keepers for several of their licences it was decided to apply to the Government for analysis of all milk sold to the public. A letter was read from the Government stating that in consequence of Mr. Cooper's promotion to be Surveyor-General, in addition to being Superintendent of the Water and Drainage Department, he had asked to be relieved of the duties of Sanitary Surveyor to the Board and Mr. R. Crook, assistant engineer and executive officer in charge of the W. D. D., had been appointed to that post in his place. A further letter stated that as it is deemed desirable that the whole of Mr. Cooper's staff be provided with office accommodation together, the Sanitary Board was requested to remove its offices to Beaconsfield Arcade, taking the offices vacated by the W. D. D., who would go into the Board's offices in the Government buildings, under the same roof with the P. W. D. The Board adjourned until March 4th.

SIAMBOUR, the Swedish wall about whose existence of a week's *zangus* so much has been written and so much stir rightly made in Shanghai lately, has been saved the disgrace of having to figure in history as being the only European who has been subjected to the disgrace of a public caning—not by any action of his, but by the better instincts of a Britisher. This unfortunate man would certainly have been put in the pillory if it had not been for the spirited protest that was lodged against his sentence by the community (mostly British) of Shanghai. The *Mercury* says that Sjamboor was again brought before the Mixed Court on the 10th inst. and after being made the recipient of a mild lecture which was delivered in impressive tones by Mr. Brown, the Assessor of the Court, the previous sentence was modified to one of 21 days' imprisonment. No thanks, however, to Consul Brock, for whom our evening contemporary is particularly warm, and rightly too. It concludes an article on the subject as follows:—"So far the incident has ended satisfactorily for Sjamboor at least, but as the remission of the penalty of the caning was a perfectly voluntary act on the part of the Mixed Court, and not brought about by any direct interference on the part of the Swedish Consul, on whom alone the duty devolved, a very unpleasant precedent has been established which at any time may tempt to the greatest laxity in the determination on the part of the whole Consular Body here to prevent becoming a positive menace to the security of foreigners in Shanghai, from native interference. Mr. Carl Brock, by refusing to protect his national when threatened with a degrading Chinese punishment, has jeopardised the standing and prestige of foreigners in China generally, and any harm that comes from the lamentable affair in the future will have to be laid at his door alone."

RUMOURS by the dozen have been flying round to-day as to totalisator, *part mutuels*, "sweeps," and all other forms of gambling that the Hongkong Government is alleged to have sanctioned during the Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting—from Thursday to Monday next. It is to be hoped that these rumours are substantially founded; but we doubt it, and our inquiries at various official sources tend to strongly confirm that conjecture. Anyhow, if concerned in matters of policy, the Executive of the Jockey Club ought to have had this question definitely settled days ago. There is not and never has been any harm done by the trifling amount of speculation associated with the Hongkong race-course, but as the law exists, it is really hard to see how the police, who probably the previous night raided a so-called Chinese Club for alleged gambling, could stand by and see the Ordinance, enacted by Europeans with impunity. It would be more than amusing to see the distinguished Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club "sent up" for three months, for allowing unlawful gambling on their temporary premises in Wong-nai-chong Valley, and that danger is probably more imminent than is generally believed. But why run any such risk? Take the bull by the horns, and have done with this uncertainty. Governor Robinson is a sensible man, and if representations were made to him from the proper quarter, that this Gambling Ordinance has no parallel anywhere else in the world, that it is too ridiculous in some points to merit serious consideration, and is regarded by everybody who is anybody in the colony, as an unnecessary and vexatious hardship—why, his Excellency would doubtless make some concession to meet the case. We ignore Bishop Buxton's most undisciplined expressions of opinion on this question; the Bishop is an excellent and doubtless well-meaning old gentleman, but he has a nasty habit of getting out of his depth and of interfering in matters which really do not concern his special mission, and it has been so in this case. The Stewards of the Jockey Club are losing a golden opportunity by sitting helpless in what, so far as this colony is concerned, is an important case!

PROFESSOR VICTOR VALZIEH, according to latest arrangements, will make his world-renowned "drop from the clouds" at the Happy Valley on Sunday next. Full particulars will be duly announced.

No snow having fallen at Nanking this winter, Viceroy Liu the other day requested a number of his high officials to proceed to the Dragon Temple to offer sacrifices, in order to induce "Joss" to send down a decent all-round snow-storm.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.	
<i>Asaga</i>steamer, from Nagasaki.	
<i>Glenlyon</i>" " " London.	
<i>Ocean</i>" " " Hamburg.	
<i>Chiyun</i>" " " Shanghai.	
<i>Taiyang</i>" " " Shanghai.	
<i>Yellona</i>" " " Kobe.	
<i>Le-moon</i>" " " Canton.	
<i>Choyank</i>" " " Canton.	
<i>Kwintin</i>" " " Shanghai.	
<i>Formosa</i>" " " Tamsui.	
<i>Pambrookshire</i>" " " London.	
<i>Ilitz</i>(gunboat) " " Shanghai.	
<i>Instantant</i>" " " Shanghai.	
Aggregating 16,344 tons, register.	
Outward.	
<i>Halibon</i>steamer, for Swatow.	
<i>Emerald</i>" " " Manila.	
<i>Argosy</i>" " " Swatow.	
<i>Actio</i>" " " Halibon.	
<i>Thalys</i>" " " Swatow.	
<i>Wooning</i>" " " Canton.	
<i>Aurora</i>(bark) " " Bungkook.	
Aggregating 4,953 tons, register.	

NOTWITHSTANDING the blitterly cold weather there was again a large and enthusiastic audience at Woodman's Circus last night, the annual programme of programme doubling, proving a special attraction. Some of the new items introduced were most favorably received and are well worth seeing. The Comic Skits act, in which Victor Valziah and Schaeffer played leading roles, was admirably done and elicited hearty applause, and in a burlesque duel with the ubiquitous Martyn, Mr. Valziah again made his mark. The pantomime entitled "Madame Bill," gave that fine horseman, Mexican Bill, an opportunity of displaying his amazing skill and William was "all there" both as actor and equestrian, and with the able assistance of his colleagues made a capital show. If it weren't for the respect everybody who knows them have for the proprietors of Woodman's Circus, we should seriously contemplate the advisability of annexing Mexican Bill (for the Wild West show was daily run on Pedder's Hill) Bill can write poetry almost as well as he can handle bucking bronchos, and that is a big order. Mr. Kline Byrnes was a very great light in his clever trick with "tops," and the public really cannot see too much of this accomplished artist. The other members of the company were all in the bill, and it is hardly necessary to say that *la belle Alice*, Miss Zula, clever little Ethel, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Robert Lee, and the painstaking "Japs" were the recipients of warm approbation for their several efforts to please. Professor George Warren not only did his service as sing-master, but he sang the cornet in masterly style, leading the band with distinguished success in the absence of "the boss clarinet," who has temporarily succumbed to *la grippe*. To-night an excellent show may be relied on, and to-morrow there will not only be an afternoon performance, but the evening exhibition will be under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency, Governor Sir William Robinson.

MORE ABOUT THE "HOPPO."

The following correspondence has been forwarded for publication:—

Hongkong, 13th January, 1892.

My Lord Margaria.—The Committee of this Chamber desire to convey your Lordship's attention to their letter of 1st December, in which they detailed the disabilities under which a certain section of the shipping trade of this colony laboured owing to what they conceived to be a breach of the Treaties by the Chinese authorities, and that owing to the indifference of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking the Chamber were unable to obtain not only any redress from him but a satisfactory answer to a letter from him to the Chamber's communication on the subject.

The Committee deemed it desirable to send to your Lordship a telegram on the 11th instant, when their letter would about be in your hands, to the following purport:—"Chamber's letter" first December position unchanged: save adoption further regulation favouring natives matter serious needing instant redress." To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., Foreign Office, London.

Your Lordship would thus be in possession of the actual present situation at the time of the receipt of the Chamber's letter. The Committee now wish to bring to your Lordship's notice that matters have not improved, but on the contrary have become worse; for many other articles of export, that used to be free to come in foreign bottoms, are now also, owing to the action of the same Customs, previously detailed, diverted to Chinese junks. Some special imports, such as kerosene oil, will also be exclusively conveyed by Chinese craft, for the native authorities have, it is stated, formed the duties derivable from the goods to a syndicate of Chinese, who, by their ability to undercut the duties, will prevent these imports by British shipping.

What was feared at first from the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Peking, appears likely to be realised; for by one device or another it is quite possible the Chinese Government may strangle the British carrying trade in these waters.

The thin end of the wedge has been applied and it only needed the indifference that has been displayed to induce the Chinese to further drive home their advantage.

Success in these Southern waters may quickly spread to the other Treaty ports. The urgency of the matter is so very apparent that it is to be hoped immediate and determined action will be taken to compel the observance by China of her treaty obligations.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

(Signed) E. MACKINTOSH, Chairman.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 13th, 1892.

Sir—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant and to state that your representations as to the action of the Hopps at Canton in levying lower duties on cargo carried by Chinese junks than on similar cargo shipped by vessels of other nationalities will receive His Lordship's immediate attention.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) T. V. LITZ, E. Mackintosh, Esq., Chairman of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING

1892.

CONTRIBUTED BY "BELLJOSS" OFF HIS HEAD AFTER THE D. P. ORACLE.

It is with considerable misgivings that I contribute in you the following observations, which have been taken at considerable pecuniary loss and at no end of personal risk. Were it known in official circles that I have been supplying the *Telegraph* with training notes germane to the forthcoming meeting, my I how angry some of the Stewards would be—be of the piping voice for instance, and so would Soapy Jim (and were Jim and I to come to loggerheads the bottom would fall out of more than one of our local craft) but come what may, my soul is sad, and unless the eye is quickly regulated something must break. Morning by morning, after having paid my visit to Wanchai, I have betoken myself to the Race-course, and there, mounted on the old milk-cart chestnut, have I been like one of the housewives of old, an observer from the house-top. Thus escaping all suspicion I had ample time to ply the clock and to judge the style and pace of each would-be record breaker

ALLEGED BRUTALITY ON A
BRITISH STEAMER.

It is now just ten days since we published a full report of the adventures of the British steamer *Zambesi*, the legal proceedings at Victoria, B.C., the claim of \$250,000 for saving the whaleback steamer *Charles W. Watson*, and the compensation paid to Captain Edwards by the keeper of the life-saving station at Fort Canby, who saw the *Watson* rescued from the breakers by the *Zambesi*. At that time Captain Edwards was written up in the *Yankee* papers, and he is probably one of the best known skippers on the Pacific coast. But Captain Edwards is evidently a very ambitious gentleman and, bent on making himself famous during his brief career, he has written in the *Yankee* papers, where it will probably remain for ever and ever. This fact may come as a surprise to the gallant skipper in question, for he could scarcely have dreamed of it prior to his departure for Kobe early on the morning of the 10th inst.; but in view of the grave breach of the law which his alleged brutal conduct towards two unfortunate Japanese stowaways entails, he should not be greatly surprised after that.

It is a pity that the *Yankee* papers, as a rule, are not more careful in their reporting. It is a pity that the *Yankee* papers, as a rule, are not more careful in their reporting. It is a pity that the *Yankee* papers, as a rule, are not more careful in their reporting.

It may be added that, when Kotchi Yonezo was taken out of the water, portions of a couple of steel handcuffs were found hanging from his wrists. In addition to a heavy iron fetter round one of his ankles, which would appear to indicate that his story is substantially correct.

What possessed Captain Edwards to act in such an extraordinary manner towards the two Japanese stowaways, instead of handing them over to the police, we know not; but what we do know is that the Hongkong authorities and the Japanese Consul are on the war-path and there is every prospect of the *Zambesi* being hauled over the coals. It is difficult to say what Captain Edwards will elect to do. Meantime the surviving victim, who was picked up out of the water almost at his last gasp, is now serving seven days' imprisonment for being in the Colony "without visible means of support."

SHANSI NOTES.

December 31st, 1891.

There is a report here to the effect that a mob of natives, armed with spears and swords, attacked the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, destroying upwards of twenty buildings. It is reported, also, that one hundred children have disappeared from the Province of Canton during the year; and of course, it is believed that they were made away with by foreigners. A friendly Chinese tells me that latter sort of talk is always abundant and is generally believed.

With reference to taking precautions for personal safety, I do not hear that anything is being done. I learn from the valuable columns of the *North-China Herald* that the foreigners in the south of China have combined for self-defence, but it is not likely that anything of that kind will be attempted here; chiefly because the majority of the foreigners in this province believe—so it is said—in non-resistance. Still if it came to the point of submitting to being calmly defended, the simple fact is, it is highly probable that some among us would see what could be done in the latter line. There are said to be two ex-soldiers in our midst. One of them was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Dragoons. The other fought in the American civil war under Sherman. It is believed that the latter would again shoulder arms and march to the coast or anywhere else in order to protect his family or to help save his country.

There is a total foreign population of about one hundred persons in this province, comprising missionaries and their families. Three adults and three children have died within the year which ends to-night. It is almost a wonder that so few missionaries are carried off by fatal diseases, in view of the fact that such diseases are always more or less common among the Chinese. It is certainly to the credit of the missionaries, too, that so many missionaries, most of them with a very imperfect knowledge of the language, are allowed to go freely about the province without receiving any personal injury.

It is reported that the provincial headquarters of the C. I. Mission are to be transferred from Taiyuan Fu, the capital of the province, to Pingyao Hsien. The latter city is an important banking centre.

On Christmas Eve, a Christmas tree entertainment was held at the school for the behoof of the boys attending the day school there. Some little presents sent by friends in America were distributed among the boys. The little ones sang some suitable hymns, which they had learned for the occasion. One or two native Christians gave short addresses, and all appeared to appreciate the advent of another Christmas. There is reason to believe that the school has gained the respect of many of the citizens. A class of five hundred full cast a month for each pupil, the parents furnishing clothes and native books. Foreign books and food, as well as fuel and room, are furnished by the mission. There are twenty boys in this year—altogether that can be accommodated. Some time ago the pupils, of their own accord, raised enough money among themselves to pay the school fees of one who had formerly attended school but was left out from doing so because his friends could not pay the school fees. This incident may serve to show that these boys appreciate the advantages which the school enables them to enjoy. (N. C. Daily News)

LONGEVITY AND FAME.

If all generals had died at Alexander's age, all poets at Marlowe's, all statesmen at Pitt's, all philosophers at Spinoza's, how many men would have missed reputation! Hannibal, indeed, was only twenty-nine when he invaded Italy, and but twenty-two when he won Rocroi; and Napoleon, according to the alleged date of his birth, twenty-seven (more probably twenty-nine) when he started on his Italian campaign; but Caesar was forty-five when he commenced the conquest of Gaul, Gustavus Adolphus thirty-seven when he defeated Tilly at Leipzig, and Cromwell forty-five when he gained Marston Moor. Frederick II. though only twenty-eight on overrunning Silesia, was forty-three when he embarked in the Seven Years' War. Washington was forty-three on his appointment to the command of the army. Wellington, had he died at thirty-nine, would have been known merely as a promising Indian Staff Officer. Keats, dying at twenty-five, Shelley at thirty, Byron at thirty-six had achieved fame; but these are brilliant exceptions of precocity. Had Goethe been as short-lived as Marlowe, he simply would have been the author of "Faust," "Der Erlinghagen" and of "Werther," works which cannot compare with those of the men just named. Even Shakespeare, early as he began to write, would not, had he died young, have bequeathed us *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* or *King Lear*, but merely his minor plays, some of them remodelled rather than original works. Spencer was thirty-seven when he began publishing the "Fairy Queen." Milton was fifty-two when he set himself to writing "Paradise Lost." Dante was thirty-seven when he wrote the "Divine Comedy," and seven when he began his great poem. Virgil scarcely commenced his great poem "Georgics" at thirty-four when he began the "Æneid." Tennyson, though only twenty-one on his first appearance in print, was forty-one on the publication of "In Memoriam"; but Browning at thirty had issued examples of nearly all his varied work, ranging from "Pauline" to some of his most famous dramatic lyrics, and including "Pippa Passes." Schiller, it is true, produced his "Brigands," the work of fervid youth, at twenty-two, but he was forty when he commenced his "Wallenstein"; his series of masterpieces, *Burns*, again, was famous at twenty-seven, but Scott was thirty-seven when "Marmion" appeared, and Wordsworth was forty-four when "The Excursion" saw the light, though it may have been years in preparation. Statesmanship and youth cannot be expected to go together. Pitt, indeed, was Prime Minister at twenty-four, but Walpole was Premier at the same age; and Walpole's long lease of power, his administration till he was forty-four, Fox was fifty-six when he became Foreign Secretary. Palmerston did not reach the highest post till he was seventy, his long premiership not beginning till he was seventy-five. Gladstone was not Premier till fifty-nine. Beaconsfield, albeit Premier for a few months at sixty-two, was sixty-eight when he entered on a six years' term of office. Cavour was fifty when he undertook the liberation of Italy. Bismarck was forty-eight when he gained power.

Philosophy also implies mature years. Pascal, indeed, died at thirty-nine, but Bacon was fifty-nine when he published the "Novum Organum." Descartes forty-eight when he first expounded his doctrines in his "Principles of Philosophy"; Hobbes fifty-four when he appeared in print—*Kant* fifty-seven when he issued the "Critique of Pure Reason." Rousseau, only thirty-seven when he wrote his paradoxical defence of barbarism, was fifty when he published his "Social Contract." Historians likewise require experience of life and years of research. Buckle, it is true, died at thirty-nine, and Froude began his history at thirty-eight, but Hume and Prescott were forty-three, and Macaulay forty-eight, when their first volumes appeared. Even novelists are sometimes tardy development. Scott was forty-three when, renouncing poetry, he wrote "Waverley." Manzoni, inspired by his example, was exactly of the same age when he issued his "Promessi Sposi." Cervantes was fifty-three when "Don Quixote" saw the light. Thackeray began his career at thirty, made his first hit with "Vanity Fair," and George Eliot (thirty-six) when she essayed fiction. Washington Irving was only twenty-six when he produced "Knickerbocker," and Richter only thirty-one on the appearance of "Hesperus"; but Rabelais was probably forty when "Gargantua" made him famous. Swift wrote "Gulliver's Travels" at forty-one, and Sterne "Tristram Shandy" at forty-six.

For founders of sects no rule, says the *Atlantic Monthly*, can be laid down. George Fox, in the ferment of the civil wars, began his career at twenty-three, and Wesley commenced itinerant preaching at thirty-five; but Mohammed was forty when he found his vocation, and Swedenborg, had he died at sixty, would have been known only as a scientist. Great as have been some men who died young, who knows how much greater they would have been had their lives been prolonged? Michael Angelo showed astonishing precocity, but he owes to his eighty-nine years his great reputation as painter, sculptor, and sonneteer. Voltaire's fame, again, rests on the entirety of his writings, not on any single work, and on the literary dictatorship with which age invested him. Cut off twenty years of his life, and his fame would preceptibly shrink. Goethe, Emerson, Carlyle, Longfellow, Tennyson, Hugo, Dumas, all had the advantage of fullness of years, so as to be judged by bulk as well as by quality. Humboldt, too, owed to his ninety years a portion of his reputation. The true years of a man would obviously be between works produced at the same age, or between men dying at about the same age; but it is much easier to test achievement than capacity.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Oil of peppermint in water, diluted even to one part in one million, will kill cockroaches in an hour.

Stains may be removed from the hands by washing them in a small quantity of oil of vitriol and cold water, without soap.

A small box filled with lime and placed on the shelf in a pantry or closet will absorb dampness and keep the air in the closet dry and sweet.

Outcomes on a sofa, whether covered with cloth, damask, or chintz, will look much better for being cleaned occasionally with bran and flannel.

Officers should never have soap upon them, as the lye will destroy the colour and the finish. They are greatly benefited and last much longer if a thin coat of varnish is applied once a year.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or teapot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap, and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

Acid dropped on the clothing can be neutralized by the use of ammonia. If the cloth is not too badly burnt, the colour may be restored with chloroform.

Kerosene oil will make the tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woollen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains and clean varnished furniture.

A good way to clean Japanese ware is to wash it with a sponge dipped in clean cold water.

wipe it dry and polish it with dry flour well rubbed on with a soft cloth.

To clean brass immerse it several times in sour milk or whey. This will brighten it without scouring. It may then be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in ash.

If these people who have hard dirt work to do will go to work and thoroughly cleanse themselves and put on clean clothing throughout, they will find themselves 20 per cent more rested and refreshed, than if they had remained still and kept on their soiled garments. Let everybody try this plan.

Contrary to the generally accepted belief, growing flowers in bedrooms is beneficial rather than hurtful, for it has been stated on scientific authority that specimens of air taken from a greenhouse containing 6,000 plants contained less carbonic acid than the open air.

A lot of that has become too stale for the table may be "freshened" by wrapping it in a clean cloth and dipping it in boiling water for thirty seconds. Then remove the cloth, and bake the loaf for ten minutes in a slow oven. Stale breakfast rolls may be treated in the same way.

A man who has been for twenty years a heavy drinker killed his craving, and cured himself with this—he put half an ounce of ground quassia in a pint of good vinegar, let it stand for twelve hours in a bottle, and took a teaspoonful of the solution in water every time the craving came upon him.

In blacking a stove, wash off all grease spots with soap suds, and if there are any rough rusty places, or spots where something has burned on the stove, rub with a piece of sandpaper. Mix the blacking with the cream with water or vinegar. Apply this to the stove when cool, and when nearly dry rub it with a stiff brush until it shines. Black the oven inside and out. If stoves are blackened while they are hot, it burns on and will not take a nice polish.

Great need is often felt of a good, reliable disinfectant in such quantities that the amount of the purchase money precludes its use. An ounce of permanganate of potash, which may be obtained of any druggist, will make a bucketful of as good a disinfectant and disinfector as can be obtained. It only needs to be dissolved in water, and can be kept in crystals until it is needed. This solution is sold in bottles at a large price in England, under a registered name, and has an enviable and well-merited reputation.

When perspiration is oily, there is an unhealthy action of the minute oil glands of the skin. Wash in water in which a little borax has been dissolved, alternating this with a bath of water and a little tartaric acid. Fetid perspiration arises from a morbid condition of the pores and glands, more especially of the feet, groin, and armpits. Sponging the parts with a diluted solution of permanganate of potash, or powdering with finely pulverized antiseptic talc, is an effective remedy. Twenty grains of sublimate of bismuth dissolved in a quart of water, applied to the body with a sponge, will remove the odour.

In case of a snake-bite, tie a string or ligature hard around the injured limb so as to extract the bitten place. Suck the wound so as to bring the poison out, but be careful to see that the person who does this has no open sore in his mouth. Wash with warm water and apply such caustics as carbolic acid or concentrated liquor of ammonia. Give five to ten grains of carbolic acid in water every hour, and stimulate the patient with whisky or brandy. Rub the limbs with pieces of flannel dipped in hot whisky or diluted alcohol. Medical attendance should be secured as soon as possible. It is always safe to give a vigorous cathartic at once.

To relieve anyone choked by a fishbone or other substance sticking in the throat, gullet, or windpipe, thrust your fingers deep down into the throat and draw out the foreign body. The action of the muscles caused by your touching the back of the throat will help to throw forth the obstruction. If, however, you cannot reach it in this way, bend a hairpin into a hook and try to grasp it. A few quick blows with the open hand between the shoulders will sometimes effect a dislodgement. Blowing forcibly into the ear sometimes excites powerful reflex action, during which the foreign body is expelled. Try, also, quickly compressing the chest between both hands. Turn a child heels up and give it several blows upon the back.

Some years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a Dr. Field cured every patient that he treated, without exception, while the patients of others were dying on all sides. All that he took with him on his visits were flowers of sulphur and a quill. He put a teaspoonful of flower of sulphur into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed, he gave it as a gargle. It is ten minutes the patient was out of danger. "Brimstone kills every species of fungus in a man, beast, and plant in a few minutes." In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat. After the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, he gave the gargle. The sulphur may also be inhaled by putting it on a live coal or charcoal.

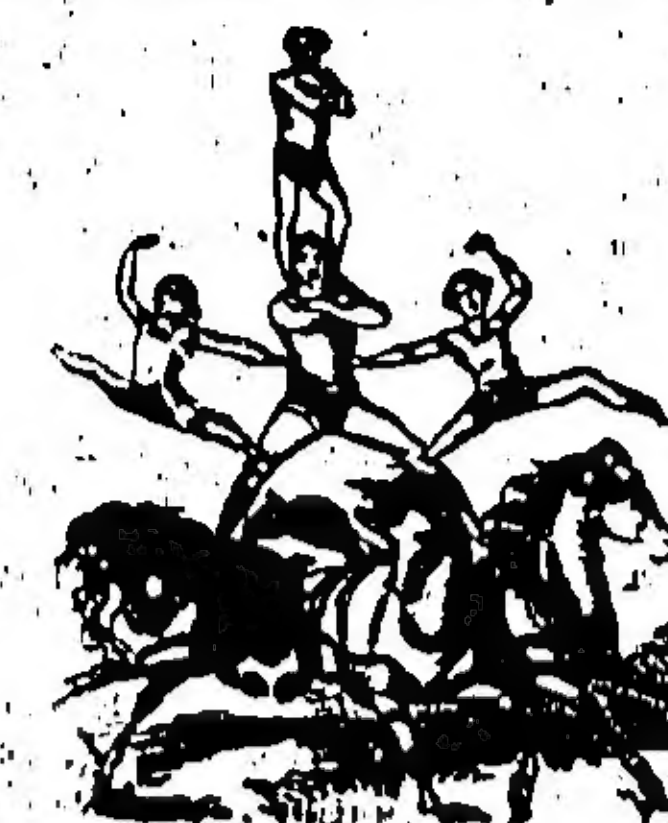
The following hints for the prevention of sunstroke are given by Dr. Edwin C. Mann, of New York city, in an article upon this subject in one of the medical journals: "To avoid sunstroke, exercise in excessively hot weather should be very moderate; the clothing should be thin and loose, and an abundance of cold water should be drunk. Workmen and soldiers should understand that as soon as they cease to perspire, while working or marching in the heat, sun, they are in danger of sunstroke, and they should immediately drink water freely and copiously to afford matter for cutaneous transpiration; keep the skin and clothing wet with water. Impending sunstroke may often be warded off by these simple measures. Besides the cessation of perspiration, the pupils are apt to be contracted, and there is a frequency of micturition. If there is marked exhaustion with a weak pulse, resulting from the cold water application, we should administer stimulants. The free use of water, however, should be continued externally and internally, by those exposed to the direct rays of the sun is the best prophylactic against sunstroke, and labourers and soldiers and others who adopt this measure, washing their hands and faces as well as drinking copiously of water every time they come within reach of it, will generally enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke. Straw hats should be worn, ventilated at the top, and the crown of the hat filled with green leaves or moss. It is better to wear thin flannel shirts in order not to check perspiration. We may expose ourselves for a long time in the hot sun and work or sleep in a heated room and enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke. If we keep our skin and clothing wet with water."

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world, universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China. (1891)

To-day's
Advertisements.Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

WEDNESDAY, February 17th, at 9 p.m.

WOODYEAR'S

AUSTRALIAN
CIRCUS
AND WILD WEST SHOW.THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF
HONGKONG.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, the 17th February,

GRAND MATINEE.

Doors open at 2.30 P.M.

Evening at 8 P.M.

CONSTANT CHANGES.

CONSTANT CHANGES.

GREAT PANTOMIME OF MADAME

DENNEY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxes of 6 Chairs \$9.00

Single Chair in Box 1.50

Dress Circle Chairs 1.00

Stalls, Carpeted Seats 50

Pit (Chinese only) 20

Professor VALAZIE will make his

BALLOON ASCENT at the Racecourse,

on SUNDAY next.

MADAME WOODYEAR, Proprietors.

W. HARLAND, General Agent.

S. REICH, Business Manager.

HONGKONG, 16th February 1892. [186]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING,

the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

HONGKONG, 16th February 1892. [176]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Capt. Hall, will be despatched for the above

Ports, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co.,

General Managers.

HONGKONG, 16th February 1892. [209]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PEMBROKE" FROM

HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON

AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence

and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice

to the contrary be given before Noon, to-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject

to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Underwriters on or before the 23rd

inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 23rd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

HONGKONG, 16th February, 1892. [178]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

HONGKONG RACES.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be

CLOSED for the Transaction of Public

Business at NOON, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY

and SATURDAY next, the 18th, 19th, and 20th

inst.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

LIMITED,

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

For the COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE

DE PARIS,

L. GLENAT,

Acting Agent.

For the BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE

STRAITS, LIMITED, HONGKONG,

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA

LIMITED,

GEO. W. F. FLAYFAIR,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, 16th February, 1892. [160]

Intimations.



ANNUAL STOCKTAKING.

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE,

NOW PROCEEDING.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,

4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1892. [41]

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM £30. SILK LINED.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.

EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS & HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891. [89]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

WINTER REQUISITES.

CRUICKSHANK'S Cough Balsam.

Do. Balsam Cough Lozenges.

Do. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Do. Chlorate of Potash Tablets.

Do. Vaseline Camphor Ice.

CHEST PROTECTORS, Single and Double, INHALERS, GODFREY'S COCHILL'S, &c., &c.

CORK MATS, for use in Bathrooms. HOT WATER BOTTLES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1892. [10]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

MAMAO, JAPAN.

TOKIO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo

Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the

Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommo-

dations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the

comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and

floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than

in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the hotel their

head-quarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$450 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

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MOUTRIE,

ROBINSON & CO.

HONGKONG,

(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS By all the best makers in the

World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash

at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAY-

MENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from \$3

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STRAMSHIP LINE, CHINA AND JAPAN.			
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.			
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).			
<i>Empress of India...</i>	Tuesday...	Mar. 1st.	
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Tuesday...	Mar. 20th.	
<i>Empress of China</i>	Tuesday...	Apr. 26th.	

T H E R. M. S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA," sailing at Noon, on 1st March, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mail, will proceed to VANCOUVER, then SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.			
RATES OF PASSAGE. (In Mexican Dollar). FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.			
TO	Use Way Fares	Prepaid return-	
		4 mos.	12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C.	22½	338	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Ore., San Francisco.	25½	383	447
Winnipeg, Man.	275	413	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.	285	428	499½
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	295	443	517.
Milwaukee, Wis.			
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.	305	458	534
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.			
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.			
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.			
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.	310	465	543
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.			
Hallifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.			
Liverpool and London via Liverpool	325	575	650
Paris, via Liverpool and London	335		
Havre, via Liverpool	345		
Bremen, "	345		
Hamburg, "	355		

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.			
The Steamers' call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.			
Steam Tickets. Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.			
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.			
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Miscellaneous, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the Far East, to China and Japan, and to Government officials.			

Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 3 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.
Office, Pedder's Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1902.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and **PROVISION MERCHANTS,**
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf),
SOLE AGENT FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION,
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially man-
ufactured for coating the inside of **STEEL SHIPS,**
SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels,
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX CLAYET
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Har-
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FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
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 MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
 EVERY KIND OF
 SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Dei Constant and *Alta* finest old BRANDY
 COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for
 F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.
 SOLE AGENTS
 FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
 FOR THE
 TULE LIFE PRESERVER
 AND RAFT.
 Manufactured by the
 LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT
 COMPANY,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [199]